

# Flora of the Territory Wildlife Park, Berry Springs, with particular reference to the grass layer

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## Abstract

The Territory Wildlife Park near Darwin is often used as a study site for ecological research. As a consequence, a detailed discussion of vegetation in the grass layer is required by present and future researchers. This study presents a comprehensive species list of grass layer plants found within the Park, compiled from published and unpublished surveys in the period 1980 to 2004. Additionally, the current composition of the grass layer vegetation was compared with a description of the Park area undertaken in 1980. There are 242 grass layer plant species present, represented by 56 families and 145 genera. The number of species at the Territory Wildlife Park is much greater than in another popular experimental site nearby (Solar Village), although the proportion of the different life-form groups (e.g. grasses, forbs, vines) is generally similar. In at least the north-western area of the Park, the dominant grass layer species have changed. *Aristida* sp. and *Sarga intrans* have decreased in abundance in areas where they were dominant in 1980. The cause of this decline may be related to the Park's unusual fire and grazing history.

## Introduction

The Territory Wildlife Park (TWP) in Berry Springs, 40 km south-west of Darwin, is often used as a study site for ecological research owing to its proximity to the Northern Territory capital. A survey of the vegetation within the Park was performed in 1980 (Sivertsen *et al.* 1980), although a detailed discussion of the grass layer (e.g. grasses, sedges, forbs, etc.) was not included. Twenty-six years after that survey and with the development of the Park, the composition of the grass layer appears to have changed in some areas. Current and prospective researchers could benefit from a detailed description of the grass layer. The composition of the grass layer within the north-western corner of the TWP is described here and compared with observations from the same area in 1980, to examine whether any changes have occurred in the last 26 years. Additionally, a comprehensive species list of grass layer plants is provided.

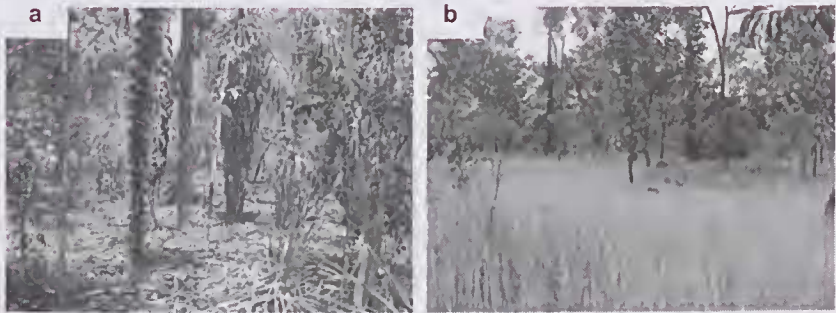
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## Methods

### *Vegetation structure and grass layer composition*

The undeveloped north-western section of the TWP is dominated by a *Eucalyptus tetradonta*/*E. miniata* open forest (*sensu* Specht *et al.* 1995). A small area in the vicinity of Goose Lagoon (c. 5-10 ha, Fig. 1a) has a higher density of mid-storey plants (hereafter referred to as the *dense mid-storey* community) than the area further to the north (c. 30 ha, Fig. 1b). Much of the ground in the dense mid-storey community is shaded and covered by leaf litter, resulting in low grass density and cover, and the presence of essentially only one grass species (*Eriachne trisetata*) and very few forb species.

The vegetation further to the north has a lower density of mid-storey plants (hereafter the *sparse mid-storey* community) and supports a continuous and species rich layer of grasses and forbs. The grass species in this area are typically low-growing perennials such as *Eriachne trisetata* and *E. avenacea* (20-60 cm), or annuals of intermediate height such as *Pseudopogonatherum contortum* (50-100 cm). *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Sarga plumosum*, and *Chrysopogon* spp. are relatively common taller grass species, growing up to 1.5 m. The exotic grasses *Andropogon gayanus* and *Pennisetum pedicellatum* are present throughout the TWP and adjacent rural properties, although *P. pedicellatum* is more abundant.



**Figure 1.** Open forest communities of the north-western corner of the Territory Wildlife Park. **a)** surrounding Goose Lagoon with a dense mid-storey of shrubs and **b)** further to the north, with a sparse mid-storey shrub layer.

There are differences in the composition of the grass layer between the north-western area of the TWP mentioned above and adjacent privately owned land to the west. Whilst the tree layer appears similar to that immediately inside the TWP, tall annual and perennial grasses such as *Sarga intrans* and *Heteropogon triticeus* are the dominant species in the adjacent privately owned land, yet only occur in low abundance within the Park.

A land resource survey of the TWP area provided a description of vegetation and several photographs (Sivertsen *et al.* 1980) and is used here to describe changes to the grass layer composition within the north-western corner since 1980.

### *Species list*

A list of vascular plants found within the grass layer of the TWP is presented as a compilation of surveys undertaken by Sivertsen *et al.* (1980, 40 species contributed), Green Corps (2003, 155 species), the author's own records (82 species), and Schatz (unpubl., 15 species; Table 1). Species in the list contain superscripted letters to denote which species were contributed by the various authors. Species lists are presented in full by Sivertsen *et al.* (1980) and Green Corps (2003), while the author and Schatz (unpubl.) provide species detected during vegetation surveys.

The author used 648 permanent 1 m<sup>2</sup> quadrats throughout the site annually in the late wet season between 2004 and 2006, as part of a project surveying the abundance of grass layer species and their response to fire. Schatz (unpubl.) used the same quadrats, but surveyed in the late wet season on a single occasion in 2004. The plants in the author's list were identified by experienced field personnel or plant taxonomists. Voucher specimens in the author's collection and Schatz (unpubl.) are stored at the CSIRO Tropical Ecosystems Research Centre, Darwin. The authors of the remaining sources of data used to compile the species list have not lodged voucher specimens at a particular location, and as such the identification of their specimens should be treated with an element of caution.

Plants were included in the list if noted as forbs (FO), vines (VN), sedges (SE), grasses (G), ferns (F), or a combination of those life-forms (e.g. shrub/forb, SH/FO) by Brennan (1996). The few remaining species not listed by Brennan (1996) were assigned life-form classifications which are present in the literature or from photographs. Trees, shrubs, epiphytes, hydrophytes and mangrove species were excluded from the list. To avoid possible duplication, specimens identified to generic level were only included if no other plants from that genus were represented. Plant families are arranged alphabetically under the headings of Pteridophyta (Ferns and fern allies) followed by Angiospermae (Flowering plants). Exotic species are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

## Results

### *Grass layer composition*

The dense mid-storey community currently surrounding Goose Lagoon was described by Sivertsen *et al.* (1980) as having a grass layer dominated by *Aristida* sp. This area is now dominated by *Eriacbe trisetia*, and *Aristida* sp. is uncommon both within this vegetation type and within the TWP generally. Descriptions of open eucalypt woodlands by Sivertsen *et al.* (1980) often note that the grass layer is dominated by

*Sarga intrans*. This species now has a very low abundance within the Park, but is very common immediately adjacent to the TWP.

### *Species list*

The list (Table 1) contains a total of 242 grass layer species, represented by 56 plant families and 145 genera. Half of the families (28) contain only one species. Not included in the list are 19 species from the author's records and 11 species from Sivertsen *et al.* (1980) which are identified to generic level only. The Poaceae contain the highest number of species (57), followed by the Cyperaceae and Fabaceae (29 and 21 species respectively). The genus with the most species is *Fimbristylis* (12 spp., Cyperaceae), followed by *Eriachne* (8 spp., Poaceae), and *Ipomoea* (7 spp., Convolvulaceae). Forbs are the most common life-form with 117 species, followed by the grasses (57 species), vines (32 species), sedges (30 species), and ferns (6 species). Exotic species comprise 5.4% of the flora (13 species).

## Discussion

### *Grass layer composition*

Changes to the grass layer species composition of the north-western corner of the TWP could be a result of the land-use history of the Park in the last two decades. Firstly, most of the north-western area has experienced just one fire since the Park opened in 1989 (Green Corps 2003), a much lower fire frequency than for other tropical savanna sites in the Top End which are typically burnt every 1-3 years (Russell-Smith *et al.* 1997, Edwards *et al.* 2001). As fire exclusion promotes the growth of woody seedlings, it contributes to increased shading and litter production, thereby leading to different microsites which may not suit the recruitment of existing species (Vazquez-Yanes & Orozco-Segovia 1993, Woinarski *et al.* 2004).

Secondly, the TWP is surrounded by a 3 m high predator-exclusion fence which has prevented the movement of wallabies, both in and out of the TWP, and has also excluded cattle. The interaction between herbivores and the grass layer can be profound, affecting grass fuel loads, the flammability of the landscape, and the growth and mortality of seedlings (Werner *et al.* 2006). Isolating the specific factor(s) which have shaped the current composition of the grass layer at the TWP will require a thorough investigation of site history, and direct experimentation with fire and herbivory.

### *Species list*

The number of grass layer plant species listed in Table 1 represents approximately 5% of the flora recorded in the Northern Territory (Cowie & Albrecht 2005). The number of grass layer species at the TWP is approximately three times that detected at



Solar Village in 2002, 15 km to the north-east (Woinarski, unpubl.). Such differences could simply reflect a higher sampling intensity at the TWP. The proportion of forb, grass, vine and fern species is similar between the TWP and Solar Village, although sedges represent a higher proportion of the flora in the TWP (Woinarski, unpubl.). The TWP may contain a greater area of poorly drained soils (e.g. in the vicinity of Goose Lagoon), which may favour such species.

## Acknowledgements

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**Table 1.** Species list of vascular plants found within the grass layer of the Territory Wildlife Park. Life-form classifications follow Brennan (1996): G - grass, SE - sedge, FO - forb, VN - vine, F - fern, SH - shrub. Plant families are arranged alphabetically under the headings of Pteridophyta (Ferns and fern allies) and Angiospermae (Flowering plants). Exotic species are indicated by an asterisk (\*). Data provided by: <sup>a</sup>Sivertsen *et al.* (1980), <sup>b</sup>Green Corps (2003), <sup>c</sup>Scott (unpubl.), <sup>d</sup>Schatz (unpubl.).

	Life-form		
<b>PTERIDOPHYTA</b>		<b>ASCLEPIADACEAE</b>	
		<i>Gymnanthera oblonga</i> <sup>d</sup>	VN
<b>ADIANTACEAE</b>		<i>Marsdenia connivens</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<i>Cheilanthes</i> sp.	F	<i>Marsdenia glandulifera</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<b>BLECHNACEAE</b>		<i>Marsdenia velutina</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> <sup>b</sup>	F	<i>Marsdenia viridiflora</i> <sup>d</sup>	VN
<b>PARKERIACEAE</b>		<b>ASTERACEAE</b>	
<i>Ceratopteris australis</i> <sup>b</sup>	F	<i>Allopterygeron filifolius</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> <sup>b</sup>	F	* <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<b>PTERIDACEAE</b>		<i>Blumea integrifolia</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Acrostichum aureum</i> <sup>b</sup>	F	<i>Blumea saxatilis</i> <sup>b,c</sup>	FO
<b>SCHIZAEACEAE</b>		<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Schizaea dichotoma</i> <sup>b</sup>	F	<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<b>ANGIOSPERMAE</b>		<i>Pluchea indica</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH
<b>ACANTHACEAE</b>		* <i>Tridax procumbens</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
* <i>Barleria prionitis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH	<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>	
<i>Thunbergia amhemica</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Heliotropium ventricosum</i> <sup>b,c</sup>	FO
<b>AMARANTHACEAE</b>		<b>CAESALPINIACEAE</b>	
<i>Gomphrena flaccida</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Chamaecrista nomame</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<b>APIACEAE</b>		<b>CAMPANULACEAE</b>	
<i>Trachymene didisoides</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<b>APOCYNACEAE</b>		<b>CAPPARACEAE</b>	
<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN/SH
<b>ARACEAE</b>		<b>CAROPHYLLACEAE</b>	
<i>Amorphophallus galbra</i> <sup>a,b</sup>	FO	<i>Polycarpaea holtzei</i> <sup>f</sup>	FO
<i>Typhonium russell-smithii</i> <sup>g</sup>	FO	<i>Polycarpaea violacea</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO

CLUSIACEAE		<i>Fimbristylis microcarya</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Fimbristylis oxystachya</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
COLCHICACEAE		<i>Fimbristylis pilifera</i> <sup>c</sup>	SE
<i>Iphigenia indica</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. Charles Darwin (J.L. Egan 5300) <sup>c</sup>	SE
COMMELINACEAE		<i>Fimbristylis tetragona</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Cartonema parviflorum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Fuirena ciliaris</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Cartonema spicatum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Lipocarpha microcephala</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	SE
CONVOLVULACEAE		<i>Rhynchospora longisetis</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Cressa cretica</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Schoenus falcatus</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO	<i>Scleria lithosperma</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Ipomoea abrupta</i> <sup>d</sup>	VN	<i>Scleria novae-hollandiae</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Ipomoea coptica</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Scleria psilorrhiza</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> <sup>c</sup>	VN	<i>Scleria pygmaea</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Ipomoea gracilis</i> <sup>c</sup>	VN	<i>Scleria rugosa</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Ipomoea graminea</i> <sup>c</sup>	VN	<i>Scleria</i> sp. McMinns Lagoon (M.M.J. van Balgooy 1272) <sup>b</sup>	SE
<i>Ipomoea lonchophylla</i> <sup>d</sup>	FO	DILLENIACEAE	
<i>Ipomoea polymorpha</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Pachynema dilatatum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH
<i>Jacquemontia browniana</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH	DROSERACEAE	
<i>Merremia dissecta</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Drosera indica</i> <sup>a, b</sup>	FO
<i>Merremia quinata</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Drosera petiolaris</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	FO
<i>Polymeria pusilla</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	ERIOCAULACEAE	
<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	VN	<i>Eriocaulon cinereum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
CYPERACEAE		<i>Eriocaulon setaceum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Bulbostylis barbata</i> <sup>c</sup>	SE	<i>Eriocaulon shultzii</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Crosslandia setifolia</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	EUPHORBIACEAE	
<i>Cyperus castaneus</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	SE	<i>*Euphorbia hirta</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO
<i>Cyperus digitatus</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Euphorbia schultzii</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Cyperus haspan</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Phyllanthus exilis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Cyperus javanicus</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Phyllanthus minutiflorus</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp. Coonjimba Billabong (T.S. Henshall 3365) <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Phyllanthus sulcatus</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Fimbristylis acicularis</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Sauropus paucifolius</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Fimbristylis densa</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	SE	<i>Sauropus stenocladus</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Fimbristylis denudata</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Sebastiania chamaelea</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH
<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	FABACEAE	
<i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<i>Fimbristylis macassarensis</i> <sup>b</sup>	SE		

FABACEAE continued		LENTIBULARIACEAE	
<i>Alysicarpus brownii</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Utricularia chrysantha</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Alysicarpus schomburgkii</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO	<i>Utricularia lasiocaulis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Canavalia papuana</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Utricularia odorata</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Chaemachrista mimosoides</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO	LILIACEAE	
<i>Crotalaria brevis</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO	<i>Protasparagus racemosus</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<i>Crotalaria goreensis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Sowerbaea alliacea</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO	<i>Thysanotus chinensis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Crotalaria montana</i> <sup>d</sup>	FO	LOGANIACEAE	
<i>Crotalaria trifoliastrum</i> <sup>a</sup>	FO	<i>Mitrasacme aggregata</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO
<i>Cyclocarpa stellaris</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Mitrasacme connata</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Desmodium brownii</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO	<i>Mitrasacme exserta</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Dunbaria singuliflora</i> <sup>c</sup>	VN	<i>Mitrasacme multicaulis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Eriosema chinense</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO	<i>Mitrasacme subvolubilis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Flemingia parviflora</i> <sup>d</sup>	FO	MALVACEAE	
<i>Galactia muelleri</i> <sup>d</sup>	FO	<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH
<i>*Macropitium lathyroides</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	MENISPERMACEAE	
<i>*Stylosanthes scabra</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH	<i>Stephania japonica</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<i>Tephrosia remotiflora</i> <sup>c, d</sup>	FO	<i>Tinospora smilacina</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
<i>Vigna vexillata</i> <sup>c</sup>	VN	NAJADACEAE	
<i>Zornia prostrata</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Najas tenuifolia</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
FLAGELLARIACEAE		ONAGRACEAE	
<i>Flagellaria indica</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN	<i>Ludwigia hyssopifolia</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
GOODENIACEAE		OPILIACEAE	
<i>Goodenia armstrongiana</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	FO	<i>Opilia amentacea</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN/SH
<i>Goodenia bymesii</i> <sup>d</sup>	FO	PASSIFLORACEAE	
<i>Goodenia purpurascens</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Adenia heterophylla</i> <sup>d</sup>	VN
HAEMODORACEAE		<i>*Passiflora foetida</i> <sup>d</sup>	VN
<i>Haemodorum</i> sp.	FO	POACEAE	
HALORAGACEAE		<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G
<i>Gonocarpus leptothecus</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO/SH	<i>*Andropogon gayanus</i> <sup>c</sup>	G
HYPOXIDACEAE		<i>Aristida holathera</i> <sup>b</sup>	G
<i>Hypoxis nervosa</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO	<i>Aristida hygrometrica</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G
LAMIACEAE		<i>Aristida pruinosa</i> <sup>a</sup>	G
<i>*Hyptis suaveolens</i> <sup>a, b</sup>	FO	<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> <sup>a</sup>	G
LAURACEAE		<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G
<i>Cassytha filiformis</i> <sup>d</sup>	VN	<i>Chrysopogon latifolius</i> <sup>a</sup>	G
		<i>Digitaria gibbosa</i> <sup>c</sup>	G



POACEAE continued		<i>Sarga stipoidium</i> <sup>a</sup>	G
<i>Digitaria violaescens</i> <sup>c</sup>	G	<i>Schizachyrium fragile</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G
<i>Dimeria acinaciformis</i> <sup>b</sup>	G	<i>Schizachyrium pachyarthron</i> <sup>c</sup>	G
<i>Dimeria omithopoda</i> <sup>b</sup>	G	<i>Sehima nervosum</i> <sup>a</sup>	G
<i>Ectrosia agrostoides</i> <sup>c</sup>	G	<i>Setaria apiculata</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G
<i>Ectrosia leporina</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	<i>Sporobolus pulchellus</i> <sup>c</sup>	G
<i>Ectrosia scabrada</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	<i>Thaumastochloa major</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G
<i>Eragrostis cumingii</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	G	<i>Themeda arguens</i> <sup>b</sup>	G
<i>Eragrostis pubescens</i> <sup>b</sup>	G	<i>Themeda triandra</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G
<i>Eragrostis rigidiuscula</i> <sup>b</sup>	G	<i>Triodia bitextura</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G
<i>Eriachne agrostidea</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	G	<i>Urochloa holosericea</i> <sup>c</sup>	G
<i>Eriachne avenacea</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G	<i>Whiteochloa</i> sp. <sup>c</sup>	G
<i>Eriachne burkittii</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G	<i>Xerochloa imberbis</i> <sup>a, b</sup>	G
<i>Eriachne ciliata</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	G	POLYGALACEAE	
<i>Eriachne schultziiana</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	<i>Polygala eriocephala</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Eriachne squarrosa</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	<i>Polygala linearifolia</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Eriachne stipacea</i> <sup>c</sup>	G	<i>Polygala longifolia</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Eriachne trisetata</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G	<i>Polygala orbicularis</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Germania grandiflora</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	<i>Polygala pycnophylla</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Heterachne abortiva</i> <sup>b</sup>	G	<i>Polygala</i> sp. Kakadu (L.A. Craven 5464) <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	PORTULACACEAE	
<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G	<i>Calandrinia gracilis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G	<i>Calandrinia uniflora</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
* <i>Melinis repens</i> <sup>c</sup>	G	RESTIONACEAE	
<i>Mnesithea formosa</i> <sup>c</sup>	G	<i>Dapsilanthus spathaceus</i> <sup>a</sup>	SE
<i>Mnesithea rottboellioides</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G	RUBIACEAE	
<i>Panicum decompositum</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	<i>Kailarsenia suffruticosa</i> <sup>d</sup>	FO
<i>Panicum mindanaense</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	G	<i>Knoxia stricta</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Panicum trachyrhachis</i> <sup>a</sup>	G	* <i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> <sup>a, b</sup>	G	<i>Oldenlandia galioides</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO
* <i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G	<i>Spermacoce articularis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
* <i>Pennisetum polystachlon</i> <sup>c</sup>	G	<i>Spermacoce auriculata</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Perotis rara</i> <sup>b</sup>	G	<i>Spermacoce calliantha</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Pseudopogonatherum contortum</i> <sup>a, b, c</sup>	G	<i>Spermacoce heterosperma</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Sacciolepis indica</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	G	<i>Spermacoce stenophylla</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Sarga intrans</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G	SCROPHULARIACEAE	
<i>Sarga plumosum</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	G	<i>Buchnera gracilis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO

## SCROPHULARIACEAE cont.

<i>Buchnera linearis</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Buchnera tetragona</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Buchnera urticifolia</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Centranthera cochinchinensis</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
<i>Limnophila fragrans</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO
<i>Lindernia</i> sp. Mount Bunday (C.R. Dunlop 8840) <sup>b</sup>	FO
* <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
<i>Stemodia lythrifolia</i> <sup>a, c</sup>	FO/SH

## SMILACACEAE

<i>Smilax australis</i>	VN
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## STACKHOUSIACEAE

<i>Stackhousia intermedia</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
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## STERCULIACEAE

<i>Helicteres</i> sp. Darwin (S.T. Blake 16793) <sup>c</sup>	FO
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<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO/SH
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<i>Waltheria indica</i> <sup>b, c</sup>	FO/SH
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## STYLIDIACEAE

<i>Stylidium capillare</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
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<i>Stylidium fissilobum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
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<i>Stylidium schizanthum</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
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<i>Stylidium semipartitum</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
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## VERBENACEAE

<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN/SH
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<i>Clerodendrum tatei</i> <sup>f</sup>	FO
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<i>Huxleya linifolia</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
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## VITACEAE

<i>Ampelocissus acetosa</i> <sup>b</sup>	VN
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## XYRIDACEAE

<i>Xyris complanata</i> <sup>c</sup>	FO
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<i>Xyris pauciflora</i> <sup>b</sup>	FO
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One of many grasses at the Territory Wildlife Park,  
Northern Canegrass *Mnesithea rottboellioides*. (Ken Scott)